

RESORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1

SHELTER COVE SEWER & OTHER FACILITIES MAINTENANCE DISTRICT HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 2003 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Resort Improvement District #1 Report Date: June 21, 2004

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2002.

Type of water source(s) in use: 90% Telegraph Creek, No. Pole Yard Well; 10% Rick Spring

Name & location of source(s): Telegraph Creek: Telegraph Cr. Rd. W of Mill Creek Rd.; Pole Yard Well: Telegraph Creek Rd.; Rick Spring: Toth Rd. North of Hemlock.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Will be distributed when available from State Health Department.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board of Directors Meet on the third Thursday of each month at 9126 Shelter Cove Rd.

For more information, contact Michael Luce Phone: 707-986-1411

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- € *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- € *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- € *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- € *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- € *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	In a mo.)	Ø	>1 / month	Ø	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	Ø	>1 / month	Ø	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	5.5	1	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	.230	Ø	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TELEGRAPH CREEK						
Sodium (ppm)	3-10-93	7.8	N/A	none	Generally found in ground and surface water	
Hardness (ppm)	3-10-93	67		none	Generally found in ground and surface water	
NORTH POLE YARD WELL						
Sodium (ppm)	3-4-92	9.9	N/A	none	Generally found in ground and surface water	
Hardness (ppm)	3-4-92	48		none	Generally found in ground and surface water	
RICK SPRING						
Sodium (ppm)	12-29-94	8.6	N/A	none	Generally found in ground and surface water	
Hardness (ppm)	12-29-94	99		none	Generally found in ground and surface water	

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Location	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (NO3)	Pole Yard Well	3-4-04	.048	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage & erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3)	Rick Spring	3-4-04	0.14	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage & erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3)	Telegraph Creek	3-4-04	0.13	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage & erosion of natural deposits
Total Alpha	Pole Yard Well	12-28-01	0.02	15	N/A	Natural and man-made decay
Total Alpha	Rick Spring	12-28-01	0.32	15	N/A	Natural and man-made decay
Total Alpha	Telegraph Creek	12-28-01	0.39	15	N/A	Natural and man-made decay

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Location	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	Telegraph Creek	1995	130	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	Telegraph Creek	1994	170	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes.

TABLE 6 - THERE WERE NO DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique * (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.50 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.097 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.